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AN INTERESTING TREE.

The maple tree of the Sound Country of Western Washington is of great interest to the bryologist, because of the many species of moss which find lodgment on its trunk and branches. It is more often found in the river bottoms than on high land. It has a thick, corky bark, and the leaves are much larger than those of the eastern maple. This tree (*Acer macrophyllum* Pursh) is the most plentiful of our large deciduous trees and, besides giving a home to the various mosses mentioned in this article, supports colonies of polypodies and numerous lichens.

The moss found in greatest profusion on the lowest part of the trunk, is *Claopodium crispifolium*. It grows in olive or dark green mats, the color depending on the exposure to the sun. One is led astray in the determination of this moss by the description in the Lesquereux and James Manual, where the perichætal leaves are put down as ecostate; they are lightly costate; see Dr. Best's notes in his revision of *Claopodia*. It fruits very freely and the capsules are very persistent.

Eurhynchium Oreganum occasionally sends up long pinnæ from the ground; but as a rule it prefers trees with smoother bark than is that of the maple, and, if it does secure a place, is easily crowded out by the *Claopodium*.

Next above these two, grow *Camptothecium lutescens*, *C. Nuttallii*, *Hypnum subimponens*, and *Neckera Menziesii*. *C. lutescens* is a large woolly moss of a tawny yellow when dry. It fruits freely and its operculum is rostrate. A specimen of this moss from Limoges, France, which was sent me the other day, was growing on sand. Its habitat here is tree trunks and logs. *C. Nuttallii* is like gold thread when dry and no more beautiful moss is found in this section. It assumes the stoloniferous form, either in the centre of old growths or on the underside of small limbs. The terminal leaves of the stolons present prominent hooklets at the apices, from which characteristic Kindberg names it *hamatidens*. *Hypnum subimponens* is difficult to differentiate from an *Harpidium*. It fruits freely in early summer. The pinnæ are soft and white or pale when growing on a tree trunk. When this moss grows where water drips on it the color is a rich golden copper. *Neckera Menziesii* prefers the tree trunk to the limbs. Its pinnæ hang in graceful curves, are very regular and of a rusty brown color. The immersed capsules are plentiful. I never found it in fruit at any great altitude.

Neckera Menziesii, *Neckera Douglassii* and *Antitrichia curtispindula* var. *gigantæ*, are the cushions of moss seen hanging to the trees, which are so marked a feature of our landscape. *Isothecium stoloniferum* seldom grows in as large masses. *Neckera Douglassii* is a soft, green moss. Its leaves are sharply dentate, its branches long and irregularly pinnate. The new capsules are orange and unlike those of *Menziesii* have a pedicel. The *Antitrichia* clings to the limb well out of reach. After a wind storm one finds quantities of it on the ground. The flagellæ, hanging below the limbs, bear the capsules which are attached by a short pedicel. The furry stems

above are tipped in the growing season with golden yellow, transforming the dull, dusky masses into things of beauty.

There is another moss accredited to this locality which is found associated with the *Antitrichia*, viz. *Alsia abietina*. This moss grows in little plumes three or four inches long, resembling miniature ostrich feathers. When dry the stems curl in on themselves and the plant shuts up, as it were, like a shut hand. I have not found it in fruit.

Two *Orthotricha* are found on the trunk and limbs, *O. pulchellum* var. *leucodon*, and *O. speciosum*. The former is a small moss growing in little cushions rarely larger than the end of one's little finger; the latter is a larger moss occurring in masses, an inch or so in diameter. The capsules of *pulchellum* are exserted and prominent, while those of *speciosum* are hidden under the leaves and one has to look closely to find them.

In suitable places *Mnium insigne*, with its clusters of orange capsules, is found scattered through the mosses of the trunk. *Scleropodium colophyllum* may be found on uncovered roots. When dry it may be mistaken for a *Camptothecium*. *Isothecium Brewerianum* occurs on the trunk and low decaying branches. When moist large forms of this may be confused with *Antitrichia*. A *Brachythecium* is found occasionally in the lower forks of the tree; it may be *B. rutabuliforme* but of this I am not sure.

Any other pleurocarpus moss, especially if clinging to dead limbs, is very likely to be *Isothecium stoloniferum* which is the most common of our tree mosses and varies sufficiently to puzzle even an expert.

All of these mosses are not confined to the maple alone but are found on other trees as well. The maple is the common meeting place for all of them. Whenever any readers of THE BRYOLOGIST visit this section of the West, they will find it greatly to their advantage to visit a grove of these trees. The species of moss on them make a respectable collection.

Since writing the above I have found *Mnium Menziesii* growing on the maple and *Eurhynchium praelongum* on roots washed by running water.

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SUN PRINTS IN BRYOLOGY—ADDITIONAL NOTES.

BY A. J. GROUT.

The illustration for the *Polytrichum* article in this number was made by a variation in the method described by Dr. True in THE BRYOLOGIST V: May, 1902. Instead of the apparatus described, an ordinary photographic frame, was used. First, the mosses were arranged on the glass in the frame, then the sensitized (solio) paper was carefully laid on these so as not to disturb the arrangement. On the paper was placed a pad made of absorbent cotton backed with pasteboard and covered with lens paper. Then the back of the printing frame was put in and the springs gave sufficient pressure to hold the plants firmly in place and closely pressed against the paper. A deeper frame such as is used in making lantern slides might be better as it would allow of a